

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

Election of President by the House of Representatives.

One of the latest extracts from Col. BENTON'S book, published by the New York Evening Post, is in relation to the election of President by the House of Representatives in 1825. After speaking briefly of the remarkable and protracted contest of 1800-1801, between Jefferson and Burr, which finally resulted in the choice of Jefferson and defeat of Burr, Mr. Benton proceeds:

The second Presidential election in the House of Representatives was after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and under the amended constitution, which carried the three highest on the list to the House when no one had a majority of the electoral votes. Gen. Jackson, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and Mr. William H. Crawford were the three, their respective votes being 99, 84, 41; and in this case a second struggle took place between the theory of the constitution and the democratic principle, and with eventual defeat to the opponents of that principle, though temporarily successful. Mr. Adams was elected, though Gen. Jackson was the choice of the people, having received the greatest number of votes, and being undoubtedly the second choice of several States whose votes had been given to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, (at the general election.) The representatives from some of these States gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, upon the argument that he was best qualified for the station, and that it was dangerous to our institutions to elect a military chieftain—an argument which assumed a guardianship over the people, and implied the necessity of a superior intelligence to guide them for their own good. The election of Mr. Adams was perfectly constitutional, as was fully submitted to by the people; but it was also a violation of the democratic principle, and that violation was signally rebuked. All the representatives who voted against the will of their constituents lost their favor, and disappeared from public life. The representation in the House of Representatives was largely changed at the first general election, and presented a full opposition to the new President. Mr. Adams himself was injured by it, and at the ensuing Presidential election was beaten by General Jackson more than two to one—178 to 83. Mr. Clay, who took the lead in the House for Mr. Adams, and afterwards took upon himself the mission of reconciling the people to his election in a series of public speeches, was himself crippled in the effort, lost his place in the Democratic party, joined the Whigs, (then called National Republicans,) and has since presented the disheartening spectacle of a former great leader floundering at the head of his ancient foes in all their defeats, and lingering on their rear in their victories. The Democratic principle was again victor over the theory of the constitution, and great and good were the results that ensued. It vindicated the *democratic* in their right and their power, and showed that the prefix to the constitution, "We, the people, do ordain and establish," &c., may be added to its administration, showing them to be able to administer as to make that instrument. It re-established parties upon the basis of principle, and drew away party lines, then almost obliterated under the fusion of parties during the "era of good feelings," and the efforts of the leading men to make personal parties for themselves. It showed the conservative power of our Government to lie in the people more than in its constituted authorities. It showed that they were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It assumed the supremacy of democracy for a long time, and until temporarily lost by causes to be shown in their proper place. Finally, it was a caution to all public men against future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.

It is no part of the object of this "Thirty Years' View" to dwell upon the conduct of individuals, except as showing the causes and the consequences of events; and, under this aspect, it becomes the gravity of history to tell that, in these two struggles for the election of President, those who struggled against the democratic principle lost their places on the political theatre, the more voting members being put down in their States and districts, and the eminent statesmen forever ostracized from the high objects of their ambition. A subordinate cause may have had its effect, and unjustly, in prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They had been political adversaries, co-operated in the election, and went into the Administration together. Mr. Clay received the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Adams, and this gave rise to the imputation of a bargain between them.

It came within my knowledge, (for I was then intimate with Mr. Clay,) long before the election, and probably before Mr. Adams knew it himself, that Mr. Clay intended to support him against Gen. Jackson, and for the reasons afterwards avowed in his public speeches. I made this known when occasions required me to speak of it, and in the presence of friends of the impugned parties. I went into the newspapers upon the information of these friends, and Mr. Clay made me his acknowledgments for it in a letter, of which this is the exact copy:

"I have received a paper published on the 20th ultimo at Lexington, in Virginia, in which is contained an article stating that you had, to a gentleman of that place, expressed your dissent from the expression of proper acknowledgments for the sense of justice which has prompted you to render this voluntary and faithful testimony."

This letter, of which I now have the original, was dated at Washington city, December 6th, 1827, that is to say, in the very heat and middle of the canvass in which Mr. Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and when the testimony could be of most service to him. It went the rounds of the papers, and was quoted and relied upon in debates in Congress, greatly to the dissatisfaction of many of my own party. There is no mistake in the date or the fact. I left Washington the 15th of December on a visit to my father-in-law, Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where Mr. Benton then was, and it was before I left Washington that I learned from Mr. Clay himself that his intention was to support Mr. Adams. I told this at that time to Col. McDowell and any friends that chanced to be present. I told it as my belief to Mr. Jefferson on Christmas evening of the same year, when returning to Washington, and making a call on that illustrious man at his seat, Monticello; and believing then that Mr. Adams would be elected, and from the necessity of the case, would have to make up a mixed cabinet, I expressed that belief to Mr. Jefferson, using the term, familiar in English history, of "a broad bottomed;" and asked him how it would do? He answered, "Not at all—would never succeed—would ruin all engaged in it." Mr. Clay told his intentions to others of his friends from an early period, but, as they remained his friends, their testimony was of little effect. Even my own, in the violence of party, and from my relationship to Mr. Clay, seemed to have but little effect. The imputation of "bargain" stuck, and doubtless had an influence in the election. In fact, the circumstances of the whole affair—previous antagonism between the parties, actual support in the election, and acceptance of high office—made up a case against Messrs. Adams and Clay which it was hardly safe for public men to create and to brave, however strong in their own consciousness of integrity. Still, the great objection to the election of Mr. Adams was in the violation of the principle of *democracy*; and in the question which it raised of the capacity of the *democratic* to choose a safe President for themselves. A letter which I wrote to the representative from Missouri, before he gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, and which was published immediately afterwards, placed the objection upon this ground; and upon it the battle was mainly fought and won. It was a victory of principle, and should not be disparaged by the admission of an unfounded and subordinate cause.

This Presidential election of 1824 is remarkable under another aspect—as having put an end to the practice of caucus nomination for the Presidency by members of Congress. This mode of concentrating public opinion began

to be practiced as the eminent men of the revolution, to whom public opinion awarded a preference, were passing away, and when new men, of more equal pretensions, were coming upon the stage. It was tried several times with success and general approbation, public sentiment having been followed, and not led, by the caucus. It was attempted in 1824, and failed, the friends of Mr. Crawford only attending—others not attending, not from any repugnance to the practice, as their previous conduct had shown, but because it was known that Mr. Crawford had the largest number of friends in Congress, and would assuredly receive the nomination. All the rest, therefore, refused to go into it; all joined in opposing the "caucus candidate," as Mr. Crawford was called; all united in painting the intrigue and corruption of these caucus nominations, and the anomaly of members of Congress joining in them. By their joint efforts they succeeded, and justly, in the fact though not in the motive, in rendering these caucus nominations odious to the people, and broke them down. They were dropped, and a different mode of concentrating public opinion was adopted—that of party nominations by conventions of delegates from the States. This worked well at first, the will of the people being strictly obeyed by the delegates, and the majority making the nomination. But it quickly degenerated, and became obnoxious to all the objections to Congress caucus nominations, and many others besides. Members of Congress still attended them either as delegates or as lobby managers. Persons attended as delegates who had no constituency. Delegates attended upon equivocal appointments. Double sets of delegates sometimes came from the same State, and either were admitted or repulsed, as suited the views of the majority. Proxies were invented. Many delegates attended with the sole view of establishing a claim for office, and voted accordingly. The two-thirds rule was invented, to enable the minority to control the majority; and the whole proceeding became anomalous and irresponsible, and subversive of the will of the people, leaving them no more control over the nomination than the subjects of kings have over the birth of the child which is born to rule over them. King caucus is as potent as any other king in this respect: for whoever gets the nomination—no matter how effected—becomes the candidate of the party, from the necessity of union against the opposite party, and from the indisposition of the great States to go into the House of Representatives to be balanced by the small ones. This is the mode of making Presidents, practiced by both parties now. It is the virtual election; and thus the election of the President and Vice President of the United States has passed—not only from the college of electors to whom the constitution confided it, and from the people to whom the practice under the constitution gave it, and from the House of Representatives which the constitution provided as ultimate arbiters, but has gone to an anomalous, irresponsible body, unknown to law or constitution, unknown to the early ages of our Government, and of which a large proportion of the members composing it, have never either seen or heard of in promoting the nomination of any particular man than to get one elected who will enable them to eat of the public crib, who will give them a key to the public crib. The evil is destructive to the rights and sovereignty of the people and to the purity of elections. The remedy is in the application of the democratic principle, the people to vote direct for President and Vice President, and a second election to be held immediately between the two highest, if no one has a majority of the whole number on the first trial. But this would require an amendment of the constitution, not to be effected but by a concurrence of two-thirds of each House of Congress and the sanction of three-fourths of the States—a consummation to which the strength of the people has not yet been equal, but of which there is no reason to despair. The great parliamentary reform in Great Britain was only carried after forty years of continued, annual, persevering exertion. Our constitutional reform, in this point of the Presidential election, may require but a few years; in the meanwhile I am for the people to select as well as elect their candidates, and for a reference to the House to choose one out of three presented by the people, instead of a caucus nomination of whom it pleased. The House of Representatives is no longer the small and dangerous electoral college that it once was. Instead of thirteen States, we now have thirty-one; instead of sixty-five Representatives, we now have more than two hundred. Responsibility in the House is now well established, and political ruin and personal humiliation attend the violation of the will of the State. No man could be elected who was endeavor to be elected, (after the elections of 1800 and 1825,) who is not at the head of the list, and the choice of a majority of the Union. The lesson, of those times would deter imitation, and the democratic principle would again crush all that were instrumental in thwarting the public will. There is no longer the former danger from the House of Representatives, nor any thing in it to justify a previous resort to such assemblies as our national conventions have got to be. The House is legal and responsible, which the convention is not, with a better chance for integrity, as having been actually elected by the people, and more restrained by position, by public opinion, and a clause in the constitution from the acceptance of office from the man they elect. It is the constitutional umpire; and, until the constitution is amended, I am for acting upon it as it is.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The Iron-ton Times of the 13th ultimo state: "We understand that a man by the name of Daniel Smith, at Catlettsburgh, Kentucky, at breakfast yesterday morning, from some cause, and for ordinary reasons, attacked his wife in the most brutal manner, knocking her down with a chair, kicking three of her ribs loose from the body, and otherwise injuring her so that she is not expected to live. He was immediately arrested and ironed. He first became a brute by intoxication."

A SWINDLER.—A man named Gutman, engaged a long time as a customer-broker, enjoying the confidence and business of a large portion of our foreign importing houses, absconded last Thursday morning from New York with about \$100,000 belonging to the Union Bank. Messrs. Speers, Christ & Co. and several others suffer to the amount of \$5,000 to \$10,000 each. Gutman left a wife and a large family of children.

MISS COOMBS, of Clark county, Indiana, has recovered a verdict of \$5,000 damages from B. Waller, of Rock county, Kentucky, for a breach of promise of marriage under aggravating circumstances.

A CAMPFIRE ACCIDENT.—FATAL RESULT.—Mary Ann Holmes, who was burnt by the explosion of a campfire lamp on Thursday night, died yesterday morning. Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest on the deceased, and a verdict was returned that she died from the effects of the explosion of a fluid lamp was rendered. Mrs. Murphy, it appears, had just filled the lamp, and was in the act of lighting it when the accident occurred. The deceased handed her the match with which she made the light. Mrs. Murphy and her husband were also burnt by the same cause.

GEORGE SPRIGGS, aged upwards of 80 years, hung himself in his orchard at Vernon, N.H. He thought he was ripe.

On Sunday last, near Middletown, Ohio, a meteoric stone, about the size of a man's head, with a fiery train two yards long, was seen by several persons, some of whom caught it in the air, which exploded with the noise of artillery.

Mitchell January, aged nineteen years, dove from a stump into the creek in Vergennes, Vermont, struck against a log, and broke his neck.

Two attempts were made in Norfolk, on Thursday night last, to fire the house of the British consul, Mr. G. P. R. James. Fortunately the fire in both instances was discovered in time to prevent its progress.

GRAT PERIS.—REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—Early this morning Mr. Amory Amesen thought he would take a walk, and struck off in the direction of Goodman street, to the railroad crossing. Just as he got there, a woman, with a small child upon the seat with her, drove up, and as the buggy crossed the first rail of the track, both the shafts became detached from the vehicle, leaving it, with the woman and child, standing on the track. At this point of time the lightning train was not more than sixty rods from the vehicle; nevertheless, Mr. Amesen sprang it, and threw it from the track just in time to clear the train. A moment later and the destruction of the parties would have been inevitable.—*Rockester Advertiser*.

Dr. Cox, speaking of persons who profess to do a great deal for religion, without really possessing any, says they resemble Noah's carpenters, who built a ship in which other people were saved, although they were drowned themselves.

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1853.

It is understood that PHILIP B. KEY, Esq., has been appointed United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, in the place of PHILIP R. FENDALL, the late able incumbent. Mr. KEY filled the office formerly, under Mr. Polk's Administration, to the general satisfaction of the public, personally and professionally.

We are glad to find, in a letter from the intelligent Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, a contradiction of a story which obtained very general circulation in the public prints, not long since, tending to bring into discredit the official department of the esteemed Minister of Russia. We read the story with regret at the time it first appeared, because it was so much at variance with the marked propriety which we have always understood to distinguish the deportment of M. DE BODISCO during his long residence near our Government, and we copy the contradiction of it the more readily from having had at the time some reason to believe that the gentleman who communicated it to the press had been misinformed:

Extract from the Letter, dated 3d instant: "At this season, we, of course, are very dull here, and now that the cutting off of heads has been pretty nearly completed, we are almost deprived of interesting items for subjects of communication. Notwithstanding this, however, there are Washington letter-writers who never fail to find something piquant, and if they have not facts for the foundation will draw upon their fancy, even though they have to contradict their own statements by the next telegraph or the next mail; though, these misstatements are not of a nature that renders their contradiction necessary, it is not often made."

"What I object to, and what every man of proper feelings should object to, is the manner in which some of these writers for what I call the *ferret* press dive into and expose private affairs. Last winter I recollect some little exposure of etiquette between the French Minister and his host at the private table of the latter—which really amounted to nothing, and passed off in good humor—was bruited over the whole nation in most exaggerated terms, and made a matter of important gossip; and recently M. DE BODISCO, the Russian Minister, was represented as having called at an early hour on the Sabbath morning upon Mr. MARCY, at his private residence, 'with the Union in his hands, and in the most towering passion complained of an article in it respecting Austria and the Costa affair, and that Mr. MARCY coolly told him the American Government were not responsible for editorial remarks in the Union, or in any other journal; but that, as regarded the article in question, the Administration did entertain the same views as it expressed. Now, the whole of this was the purest possible fiction, without any foundation than the mere fact that Mr. Bodisco did call upon Mr. Marcy on that day, and joined him at his breakfast table; but he neither took the Union paper in his hand, or made any allusion to it, or had the least discussion or the least unpleasant word with the Secretary. The party who set the story afloat probably saw Mr. B. alight from his carriage and go into the house of the Secretary, and, having noted the article in the Union, he imagined all the rest of the tale. The very story carries its own contradiction; for what Mr. Bodisco to do with an attack on Austria? How derogatory to Mr. Marcy to suppose, even if such an interview had occurred, that he would violate all official decorum as well as private hospitality by making public such a transaction at his own table, to say nothing of the known courtesy and undeviating conduct of Mr. Bodisco, who, as an excellent and experienced diplomat, would never have travelled out of his course to meddle with a business which did not concern him or his nation, and particularly to have done so in the violent and ungentlemanly manner in which it was stated he acted. I know from the best authority that the version I give above as to the facts of the case is strictly correct, and that Mr. Marcy himself was greatly vexed and annoyed by the publication; yet this misrepresentation has gone through the length and the breadth of the land uncontradicted, and at this moment is credited as a fact by ninety-nine out of a hundred of the community."

"These attacks upon foreign representatives are peculiarly ungenerous, for their hands are tied, and they cannot come forward to defend themselves as a private citizen could, and all such attempts to bring them into disfavor or ridicule, and particularly by false statements, should be frowned down."

GEN. CASS AND THE FRENCH MISSION.—The telegraphic despatches of some of our daily papers agree in reporting that the mission to France has been offered by the President to Gen. Cass. If the office should be accepted, it will give the amiable and veteran politician an opportunity of presenting to the public another work on France, his Sovereign and Court, adapted to the present state of things in that country.—*New York Evening Post*.

We are glad to learn that A. B. DAVIS, Esq., President of the Montgomery Plank or Turnpike Company, concluded on Monday last a contract for the whole work, extending from the northern line of the District of Columbia to Brookeville, Montgomery county, Maryland, on very advantageous terms and considerably within the estimate of the engineer of the company. The work is to commence on the 15th instant, and be completed by or before the 1st of September, 1854.

Our distinguished countryman, Lieut. MAURY, of Washington, recently arrived in Europe, is attracting to a large and flattering degree the public attention in Europe. The London journals have already apprized you of his reception in England. This morning's *Monitor* contains on its first page a complimentary notice of the new edition (the fifth) of his *Directions for Sailors*; and gives notice that a copy of the very valuable work is deposited in one of the public offices in the rue Varennes, for the convenience of all who may be disposed to examine it. Lieut. MAURY arrived yesterday morning at Brussels. The newspaper notice announcing the fact adds: "This distinguished officer has come to meet at Brussels delegates from the European navies, assembled for the adoption of a uniform mode of meteorological and nautical observations. The Congress will be opened the 23d of this month at 11 A.M., in one of the rooms of the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior, which that functionary has been pleased to designate for this purpose to Lieut. MAURY."

[Paris Correspondence New York Courier and Enquirer.]

ARRAIGNMENT OF JUDITH FEIN, OF THE CHINA COAST.—CASE CONCLUDED, AND SENT TO \$500 FINE.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, Judge Fling was brought into the Police Court, before Judge Spooner, on a charge of an assault and battery on John Jolliffe. After the reading of the information, Judge Fling stated to the Court that he was under recognition to appear before Esquire Chidsey this afternoon at 2 o'clock, before whom he had entered a plea of guilty, and the case was left open to ascertain the extent of the crime. He did not think the Police Court had jurisdiction in the case, and would not therefore make any plea as to the charge in the information. The Prosecuting Attorney contended that the Court could try the case, and cited numerous authorities. Numerous statements were made, pro and con, as to the real condition of the case. Mr. Dickinson was willing to continue the case through courtesy, but not as a right, without there was a better showing.

Judge Fling replied that he did not ask any courtesy, and wished it to be understood by the Court.

Judge Spooner remarked that there had not been a plea of guilty or not guilty, or a plea in bar of a former acquittal or conviction, this Court on the affidavit must take cognizance of the case, and would continue the case until next Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and require Judge Fling to give \$500 bail for his appearance. The Court room was densely crowded, and much interest was manifested.—*Chincinnati Evening Atlas*.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

We find the annexed statement in the editorial column of the New York Courier & Enquirer, and give it for what it is worth. Had we found it in some other paper, or merely in a Washington letter, we should hardly have thought it worth copying. We know not what it means:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—It is a little singular that the Union should officially announce the appointment of Hon. R. J. WALKER to the Chinese mission at the very time when it first becomes known that he has declined it, and is about to engage in undertakings the very opposite of diplomatic employments. Mr. WALKER has no design whatever of going to China. The state of his health, and the imbecility of the Government, as evinced in its failure to furnish him any suitable means of conveyance, alike preclude his departure upon that mission. We learn, however, that Mr. WALKER will bring his admitted talents to bear for the interests of the country in a different sphere, but in a not less effective manner.—*N. Y. Courier*.

The Union notices the foregoing, but does not contradict it, so that the public is left to infer that the statement is true. The Union favors us with no explanation of the cause of Mr. WALKER'S relinquishment of the mission, but in lieu thereof assumes the Whig Administration for leaving to its successors so defective a steam navy. The *Courier*, we think, did the present Administration injustice in attributing to "imbecility" the not furnishing a war steamer to convey Mr. WALKER to China, because the public service had required the employment of all the disposable national steamers on other duty; and, as we have before had occasion to remark, the Government found it exceedingly difficult, and not until after many months' delay, to man the steamers placed in commission. Although the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY is, according to a Washington letter-writer for the Richmond Enquirer, "doing wonders to build up a steam navy," still it is not the work of a day; and, not doubting that he is doing his best, these "wonders" according to the same writer, consist merely in having "advertised for proposals to repair the steamer San Jacinto." It is not less unfair, however, for the Union to blame the Whig Administration for not bequeathing a more efficient steam navy to its successor; and the reproach will appear singularly unfortunate when it is recollected that for our most efficient steamships—nay, for almost our entire steam navy—the country is indebted to Whig Administrations. If it is not as efficient as it ought to be, the blame belongs to the Democratic party, which had the control in Congress during the last four years, and refused to grant the appropriations asked by the Executive to put the Navy on a more respectable footing.

A great Pacific railroad company, at the head of which, it is said, are Erasmus Corning, Simon Draper, and other capitalists, is organizing in New York. The object is to build a railroad from New York to the Pacific Ocean, passing through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico, and California. The estimated cost is \$100,000,000, which is to be the capital of the company. It is said that thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have entered into a contract with the company, and described, and to take in payment fifty per cent. cash, twenty-five per cent. in the bonds of the company, and twenty-five per cent. in its stock.—*Union*.

ALL AT ONE FELL SWOOP.—We are informed of a singular mortality in the New Orleans associate office of the mercantile agency of Wm. Goodrich & Co., of this city. All the clerks died successively and then the agent. The doors were locked up by the porter, a colored man, who also died, and the whole family perished. The cause of the deaths is not yet ascertained, but is supposed to be the principal office.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

CINCINNATI, SEPTEMBER 2.—Another horrible murder took place in our city last evening. As near as we could learn, the facts are that a difficulty arose between a man and a woman, the latter of whom was the wife of James C. Hall, and the family of which Mr. Ames is a member, which two families reside in houses nearly adjoining, on Fourth street. Last evening Mr. Hall, while passing by the house of the latter family, was accosted with, "You are a d—d rascal and scoundrel." Hall turned, and Ames approached him with a sword-cane elevated. Hall then struck Ames, and a fight ensued, during which Dr. A. drew a sword-cane, and made several efforts to cut his way into the house of Ames, and the noise, and several times on one of his hands. Ames getting the advantage, Hall released himself and retreated. Ames followed him up; and when within three or four paces drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering immediately below the floating rib, on the right side, and passing through the liver to the depth of about four inches. Hall fell, and Ames fired a second shot, but the ball missed him. Dr. A. then retreated towards home, but was afterwards arrested. Ames when arrested had on his person four double-barreled pistols, three of which were loaded, and his sword cane, which was spattered with blood. Just before being arrested he stood on the sidewalk in front of Hall's residence, and uttering a racial exclamation, a crowd soon collected, and such a riotous scene followed, that the police were obliged to disperse the mob, and the citizens would have taken him by violence, and probably handled him very roughly.

Hall recovered himself, and walked home. Drs. Edwards, Dandridge, and Foster were called, who probed the wound, but failed in finding it.

Hall was seized with sickness at the stomach. His physicians pronounced his case hopeless, and Mr. Hall believing that he could not recover, asked to make a statement of the affair, which he did to Dr. Edwards, the family physician.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Hall had slept some, had less nausea, and appeared to suffer less pain. At 2 o'clock he was still vomiting freely and suffering intense pain. His physicians denied the indications strongly against him, and the possibility of his recovery extremely doubtful.

JACK AND THE CHINESE.—We were amused a few evenings since, while rambling down Long Wharf, to observe a scene between a sailor and three Chinamen. A clipper ship just from sea was hauling in, and one of the crew was on the wharf, jumping into the boat, and bristling with the end of the line in his teeth, caught hold of the pile beneath the wharf, and looking up, found that the tide was too low to admit of his reaching the wharf. He then turned to the sailor, and in a gradual approach of the ship, with the attendant noise of orders and replies, the sailor, with a look of surprise and awe, was suddenly aroused from his reverie by the gruff voice of the sailor, asking him to take the end of the line. "Ki! yai! yai!" answered the Chinamen, and held out their hands for the coil which Jack prepared to throw. "Look out!" he shouted, and away flew the coil heavy with salt water, and shot from the arm of this Ben Bolt like a shell from a mortar. The coil struck two of the three fell in the face, and instead of holding on to it, they retired in haste, shaking the water from their silk garments, as we have seen a cat shake her paws after treading on a wet floor. The consequence was, that the end went overboard as quick as thought, and the enraged sailor sculled back to the ship to recover it again. John Chinaman thought the incident very amusing, and he returned to the wharf Jack repeated the request, adding a few epithets in Chinese, showing that he had seen salt water before that voyage, and knew his customers. The result was, that they not only allowed the coil to go overboard again, but with true Chinese politeness, they returned the sailor with brickbats. We now thought it time to come to the rescue. We reached down and gave Jack a helping hand. Fuming and swearing with rage, he was up the post in a twinkling, and in less than time we could take him to the wharf. The Chinamen were springing along the wharf in an admirable confusion of big tails, silk frocks, almond eyes, wooden shoes, and yellow plush breeches. Having vented his spite on them, he turned to us and said, "A good licking does these fellows more good than possum fat and hominy does a nigger," after which classical assertion the line, which we made fast for him, The Celestials had meanwhile decamped.—*California Wagon*.

THE BARMASTER MATCHED.—At a late quarter session a man was brought up by a farmer and accused of stealing some ducks. The farmer said he would know them anywhere, and went on to describe their peculiarities.

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FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.

GLoucester, (Mass.) SEPTEMBER 5.

The clipper schooner "Oread," Capt. Montgomery, arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence on Saturday, the 3d instant. We have the following news from the captain of the Oread:

About two weeks ago, while Captain Montgomery was on his way home, he came to anchor off the mouth of Fox river, the wind blowing very strong at the time. All at once H. M. cutter stationed there near the schooner, ran up her flag, and fired three rounds of black cartridges at the Oread. Capt. M., being a little alarmed, immediately ordered his crew to cut the cableway, which was done, and having his sails up, he bore away. The cutter gave chase, but could not catch the Yankee craft. Capt. Montgomery lost about twelve fathoms of new cable. Saw at anchor an American war vessel off Point Musco a week ago—probably the Decatur or Fulton.

Capt. Montgomery states that Capt. Campbell, of H. M. steamer "Devastation," has left that vessel, he having been promoted to a sixty-gun ship. This was done about the time of the seizure of the "Star Light," and it is said that this is the reason he was anxious to get the care of that vessel cleared at once of his hands. The first lieutenant has taken charge of the Devastation, and it is stated that he is a better man for our fishermen than Campbell.

Mackerel are very scarce, and there are but one or two Cape Cod vessels now in the "Bay," all having left on account of the vigilance of the British cruiser, and there being no mackerel outside the prescribed limits.

[Correspondence Boston Traveller.]

OVER-TRADING.

FROM THE ROCHESTER AMERICAN.

In the London Economist of the 13th of August is published a set of tables containing a classification of the exports of the chief articles of manufacture, distinguishing the amount of each article exported to the various parts of the world from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from 1st of January to 24th July, 1853, compared with the same periods in 1852. In the tables, as might be expected, the United States figures conspicuously. Here are the figures:

	1852.	1853.
Cotton twist, lbs.	51,361	215,395
Thread "do.	603,058	990,554
Plain calicoes, yards.	9,064,721	28,059,292
Printed "do.	24,576,262	55,986,619
Cambrics, &c.	1,364,636	1,586,293
Plain cottons, do.	538,205	1,609,140
Lace, &c. do.	4,776,938	7,853,759
Counterpanes, No.	16,408	24,533
Cotton hosiery, doz.	249,979	465,748
Cotton and linen, yards.	293,963	1,153,343
Linen, do.	18,056,267	26,048,434
Stuffs, woollen, lbs.	395,973	844,893
Heavy woollens, do.	38,545	99,776
Shawls (wool), do.	24,414	90,823
Flannels, do.	92,001	211,204
Hosiery (wool), do.	29,081	41,737
Silk and cotton, do.	144,065	325,065

The above figures deserve the serious consideration of every business man. During the first six months of the present year our imports of plain calicoes were about 200 per cent. larger than they were in a corresponding period of 1852; and in printed calicoes the increase was great in number of yards, though less in per cent. The increase in the number of yards was 28,059,292 yards; of plain calicoes 18,394,571 yards.

The imports of lace and linen nearly doubled, while that of light and fine woollens more than doubled, and also heavy woollens. Silk and cotton hosiery shows an increase in importation of nearly 100 per cent. The increase in woollen shawls is nearly 400 per cent. Of the tables given in the Economist that print says:

Thus, while there is a large increase in our exports to Australia, there is also a large increase to the States, and, according to the reports we published last week of the dry goods market in New York, which are amply confirmed by subsequent arrivals, the markets there, instead of being overdone, are almost bare, and more goods are required. To state one or two items: The total increase in the exports of plain calicoes was \$1,012,298 yards, whereas 18,394,571 went to the States; of printed calicoes 61,700,000 yards, to the States 29,000,000; of counterpanes, quilts, &c., 30,000 in number, to the States 14,000; of woollens 353,000 dozen, to the States 219,000 dozen; and of woollens of all sorts 2,231,000, to the States 2,840,000.

If the people of this country can contrive to pay for all the British goods which they are disposed to consume, they will scarcely be a limit to the wealth of England. Our wisest statesmen have devoted their lives to establishing an American policy that should render us less dependent on Europe for our manufactures and a market for our cotton, grain, and provisions; but their patriotic labors have been in vain, and the country is now threatened with a new remedy for this growing evil is suggested?

IRELAND—THE CELTIC EXODUS.

The Galway Packet states that the emigration mania is daily gathering strength in the whole of the western counties:

"On last Monday about 100 emigrants from Cong, Menlo, and Dangan, in the neighborhood of this town, left the terminus in the 12 o'clock train on their way to America. They were accompanied by a witness of the scene which was presented upon that occasion. It is melancholy to see the bone and shew of the land thus flying away at a time when it might be supposed sufficient employment could be obtained at home. But not even the certainty of constant employment, and the high wages which agricultural laborers have received since the failure of the approaching harvest, can induce the Irishman to remain at home. It would seem as if the removal of the entire race from their native soil has been pre-ordained. We are quite certain that, at no period during the last century was so much of the Celtic population of the country as it will be within the next four months. The policy of not adopting some energetic means of retaining the working population in Ireland will be seen when it is too late, and when those who remain will have sufficient cause to regret that they did not follow the exodus which produced the Celtic Exile. It is now thinning the homes of Ireland, and carrying to a foreign State the strength and hope of the country."

NANKIN.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine, in the course of an article on the insurrection in China, gives this sketch of Nankin:

"This city, which contains more than half a million of inhabitants, has thrice the circumference of Paris; but amidst its deserted streets are found large spaces turned up by the plough, and the grass grows upon the quays, to which a triple line of shipping was formerly moored. It is situated in an immense plain, surrounded by canals. Its fertile district is a network of rivulets and navigable watercourses, fringed with willow and bamboo. In the province of Nankin grow the yellow cotton from which is made the cloth exported there in enormous quantities. There also is reaped a great part of all the rice consumed in the empire. The Kiang-Nan, or province of Nankin, is the richest grain in the diadem of the North. Nankin is a city of a million of inhabitants, and of its fruitfulness—neither the plains of Beauce, nor those of Lombardy, nor even opulent France."